VOL. VII. NO. 6.

ALBANY ELECTION.—The total vote for Mayor at

Loco, Wards. Whig. 355 VII. 309 325 VIII. 264 280 IX. 478 225 X. 367 237 Total. 3062 Whig majority...

Watervliet and New-Scotland, Albany Co. have chosen Whig Supervisors; Bethlehem, Loco. WASHINGTON Co. has chosen 14 Whig to 3

Loco-Foco Supervisors-a Whig loss of one.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

and others, have done much-but where is the Agricul-

al expense. Why, then, do they not propose to do it?

lowing story originated we do not know. We find it in the weekly Schnellpost and translate it for the benefit of

ALBANY, April 12, 1847.

oco-Foco Supervisors.

s published every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings. Price 83 per annum. Two copies for 85. NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

New York and Erie Railroad—Plank Roads—Whig Caucus—Auburn and Syracuse Railroad—Election Bes—
New York Agricultural School—Dissipation and Intemperance License Bill—Curry's Antidote—Abel
Chandler—State Prison Libraries—A Gough and a
Bunyan—Judicial Districts—Sill Bounties—Walworth and the Code—Burnell's Jury Bill—Rutherford's
Free School Bill—The Elections at New York and Albany, and their probable results—Catholic Emancipation.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 14, 1847.

The NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD question is at length settled. The House has virtually concurred with the Senate in favor of the River route, by striking out, this morning, 60 to 24, the enacting clause of Mr. Wright's bill, from the minority of the Special Committee, and which directed the Company to adopt the Sullivan route. The 24 who opposed Mr. Develin's motion to strike out said enacting clause, were Mesers. Allaben, Atwater, Balcom, Bascom, Beckwith, Beers, Bell, Blodgett, Brown, Daniels, S. J. Davis, Davison, Flanders, Hodgson, Landon, Miller, Perkins, T. Smith, Taylor, Temple, Tillinghast, Vanderbilt, Van Valkenburgh, Wright.

The Senators keep the bill teachers employed in a lengthened discussion of the bill teachers. curred with the Senate in favor of the River route,

Smith. Taylor. Temple, Tillinghast, Vanderbilt, Van Valkenburgh, Wright.

The Senators keep themselves employed in a length-ened discussion of the bill to allow Companies to be incorporated to make plank roads, in which measure is involved the question of what powers such Companies involved the question of what powers such Companies shall have to enter upon and take private property, with other important points. The House has done a good deal of business to-day, but chiefly of a private, local, or comparatively unimportant public character.

Last night I listened for half an hour to the deliberations of the Whig Caucus. They were very calm, sedate and orderly, and being inclined to fall asleep I went home. The conclusion they may have arrived at will, I suppose, be published.

Before dinner to-day, and also after it, there was a long talk about the Syracuse and Auburn Railroad Charter and some others, as to the expediency of increasing the stock of the companies on the Albany and Buffalo thoroughfare, or enabling them to borrow, and relay their track with heavy T rails.

The Senators keep themselves employed in a length; "I boast not of any particular particu

Agricultural School in New York.

Another Memorial praying, as Jesse Buel and others vainly prayed 24 years ago, that the agricultural State of New York would establish an Agricultural School, was presented by Mr. Burchard and read to-day. It contemplates the establishment of a farm and college near New-York. The only questions seem to be, whether That is, the best location, and whether the American Institute, the Board of Education, Columbia College, or the University should have the control. I have heard strong arguments on all sides. Among the petitioners to-day I see the names of the venerable and learned Ogden Edwards, one of the framers of the Constitution of 1821, Samuel C. Mott, James Auchincloss, J. D. Williamson, J. R. Walters, A. B. Quimby, Samuel Van Wyck, John Johnson, M. C. Baker, S. B. Ward, Thomas Bell, and Adoniram Chandler. The General's REAL signature may now be

onsences—his bill is short and significant.

"The actentitled, 'An act relating to Excise, and to
Licensing RETAILERS of INTOXICATING LIQUORS,' passed
May 14, 1845, and all subsequent amendments thereto, are

lawyer, leads the cohorts of the opposition of the reformers, and they have the superior of the reformers, and they have this day reported an antiform to Chandler's quackery, in the form of a bill to extreme the Temperance law of 1845 to the City of New-York, and otherwise to improve that great and glorious measure most honorable to and worthy of the American name and character.

Libraries for the State Prisons—A Gough and a Bunyan.

Bunyan.**

GENT STUDENTS, PRESULT STUD

They say that in New-York and Brooklyn, as in Alba-by, the Whigs triumphed yesterday. I am glad of it— These triumphs are but the precursors of future and more extensive victories, should power be used to en-lighten the people and improve their condition, rather than to encourage bloodshed, injure commerce and fat-ien a thankless, worthless borde of officials, as if men voted, not to obtain economical and prudent guardians of the State, but to clutch the spoils, Marcy fashion—for i must say he sticks to his text. Let it be borne in mind that whenever the faise knaves pretending to be

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

SIR : Seven weeks ago I attended a lecture, de-

ivered in the Methodist Church here, by this remarkable Englishman. Last night, I was an admiring listener to another of his brilliant, useful and effective discourses, in the Fourth Preshyterian -

During the interval he has spoken thirty-five times, and

ner of telling his own experience—his consummate skill

society our erring fellow men.

It is well said of him:

"The young shall hall thy saving hand,
Which grasped them when pursuing,
With Dissipations thoughtless band.
The path to endless ruin,
The weapons of thy righteous war
Love's garland are entwining;
And Peace speaks as when Bethlebem's star
Was o'er the shepherd's shining."

I was very glad indeed to see many of the members
of the Legislature among the delighted audience. They
had thanked, in the morning, our warriors in Mexico,
who are carrying desolation, fire and sword through
that feeble, uneducated and distracted republic, and killing, wounding, maiming, starving and impoverishing
many thousands of a distant people. What the famine
has done for Ireland, and the pestilence for Fersia. Was
is speedily accomplishing in Mexico. There the widow
howalls the lost lover of her youth, and her children
valuly weep for the kind father they never more shall
see—and all this to gratify our Southern brethren, who
hug slavery and wealth, despising freedom! Mr. Gough,
too, is the son of a soldier, but his is a mission of peace,
harmony, benevolence, charity, love. Is he not also deserving of public thanks and national gratitude? K.
Albany, April 13.

A TEMPERANCE TOWN.—In looking at the re-

License 7 !! Only one other town in the State did as

want of which in Ireland has caused the death of such

of intoxicating liquors. Whisky was to a great extent the currency of the town. It was sent in large quanti-

Western correspondent, discussing the probable causes of several recent disastrous Railroad collisions,

dy. It is not necessary to inform readers in the vicinity that the Tonawanda Railroad only extends from Rockes-

ductors, who of course stand fully vindicated in the

triot relates a case of the substitution of perpetual im-

of which has recently transpired, which strikingly i lustrates the expediency of doing away altogether wit that dreadful engine of death. It appears from the Pa-triot's statement that in the autumn of 1843 a man named

Ebenezer H. Miller was convicted of the murder of a squaw in Kent county, in Michigan, and sentenced to be executed. The gallows had been erected on which he was to be hanged, and only two days were to elapse be-

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1847.

The Whigs generally supported his re- severe a test. election because he was the Whig candidate; the view the "mere ravings of a monomaniac"—the "bab-blings of a Bedlamite"—the writings of a "craxy man" Loco-Focos from a love of Rum. When Rum arrays itself against our side it is apt to shake us some, but when it works against Loco-Focoism it eaves just nothing at all to that interesting concern, as is shown by the vote for Mr. Hendrickson. The vote of the City for Supervisors stands thus: but very different representations, as Mr. B. well knows, that Swedenborg was not perfectly sane, I sum up my

that Swedenborg was not perfectly sane, I sum up my conclusions respecting his state as follows:

"But in ascribing to Swe borg some degree of insanity, we are not, ef cours. I suppose him a demented idiot, or a raving madman. He was neither the one nor the other. He was a laborious student in his way—a caim, quiet, and benevolent man. He was as capable of reasoning on most subjects, as ne ever was, and retained the vigor of his faculties to old age, in a remarkable degree." "My own opinion in regard to Swedenborg is, that at the time of his suppose dilumination, he fell into a species of monomania, that sometimes denominated idolumnaia; or if any choose to consider it a state of natural somnambulism. I shall not quarrel with them about a name. At any rate, it was a state in which he seemed to himself to look in upon the other words, to behold around him spirits and angels, and to have inter course and conversation with them." "The state into which I suppose Swedenborg fell would imply some disorder of the brain, and of the nervous system; and yet not such a degree of disorder as to deprice him of reason, or the free use of his faculties, on subjects not connected with that of his derangement. Nothing is more common than to see persons insane on some one particular subject, and sane in regard to everything else. Nor is it at all uncommon to find persons insane on precisely the same subject with Swedenborg, and in almost precisely the same subject with Swedenborg, and in almost precisely the same condition." (P. 247.) Swedenborg "was a sarational as ever, on all subjects except one or use; and when these were not introduced or touched upon, he wrote, he published, he appeared in society, much as usual. But in reference to these subjects—i mean those pertaining to his revelations—bis mind was disordered; it had become unbalanced; he was, to a degree, insane. Still, there was method, even in his insanity. His spectres did not run riot with him. They followed chiefly in the train of his reatwal thoughts, giving a s LIVINGSTON Co. has chosen 9 Whig to 5 Educa tion-Agriculture-Colleges-Special tson and Buel on Agriculture—On making Colleges Useful—Gifts to Colleges—Union College—Proposed New York School—Hamilton and Ruigers—Slavery and Wealth vs. Freedom and Education—Legislative Dis-regard for Law—Its Tendency.

be published, he appeared in society, much as usual. But in reference to these subjects—I mean those pertaining to his revelations—his mind was disordered; it had become unbalanced; he was, to a degree, insane. Still, there was sethod, even in his insanity. His spectres did not run riot with him. They followed chiefly in the train of his natural thoughts, giving a sort of personal existence and reality to what were before the theories, the abstractions, the mere conceptions of his own mind." (P. 282)

Such, Mr. Editor, are the opinions set forth in my Review in respect to the mental condition of Swedenborg—opinions with which Mr. B. must be well acquainted. Yet he represents me as charging Swedenborg with having "taken leave of his senses," as being "bereft of his senses," and as being "absolutely insane on the subject of theology." He would make your read-Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended on the New-York University, with its 17 professors and into its lap. Where is its Professorship of Agriculture? the "mere ravings of a maniac"-the "babblings of a Bed-Its Council admitted the other day that they could teach

> I state in my Preface that "I have read nearly all the works of Swedenborg that have been translated—some of them several times. Of the works of his princips rolumes." I present, also, a list of the volumes which I have read, and of which I have taken notes. But here Mr. B. gives me the lie direct: "We have no idea that he ever gave our of the volumes mentioned in his Pre has ever read the books he names, for any other purposes or in any other manner, than the carping infidel reads ing he has not." And now for the reasons: "One of the title alightly altered, sometimes the former and someof books read appear as large as possible, has mentioned this volume twice, giving his readers to suppose that it is flux which I read, and the tract on the "Intercourse be Influx) a long Preface, a still longer Appendix, and co-

very small part, of what is in the other volume. statement is that I borrowed nine volumes of the Arcaweek. As this matter of my borrowing books has assumed so much notoriety. I must take the liberty of stating precisely how it was. As we have three volumes of the Arcana in the Seminary Library, I had no occasion to borrow but seven. I had several other books, however, of the same individual. But they were borrowed at two separate times. How long they were retained at each time, I am not able to say; possibly not more than a week. They were retained, however, till I had been through with them, and until of some of them I had taken copious notes.

It is wonderful, Mr. Editor, to see how much some of my Swedenborgian friends profess to know. Mr. B. knows exactly where I wwas born and brought up, and that is "a rough region amid a thicket of stones and stumps." He knows, also, better than I do, what I have read and what not read, and how I read, and with schar motiess.—Now this, Mr. Editor, is amazing. One would think, truly, that Mr. B. must be inspired, whether Swedenborg was so or not. week. As this matter of my borrowing books has as-

what not read, and how I read, and with what motives.—
Now this, Mr. Editor, is amazing. One would think, truly, that Mr. B. must be inspired, whether Swedenborg was so or not.

The next point of importance noticed is that of Swedenborg's "fever and delirium." In regard to this matter our New Church friends are saily perverted. Dr. Hartley, a colemporary and intimate friend of Swedenborg, says that "he was seized with a fever, attended with delirium." Mr. Noble, in his appeal, denies that he ever had a fever, (P. 255.) So also do the Editors of the "Fasts and Documents." (Pp. 23, 145.) So also does Mr. Wilkinson (if I understand him) in his very courteous remarks on my Review. It seemed to be admitted, however, by Mr. B. that there was a fever, as stated by Dr. Hartley; but I have not dated the fever right. I have supposed it to occur just previous to Swedenborg's pretended illumination, whereas Mr. B. thinks is occurred some seven or eight years afterward. On this point Mr. B. waxes warm, and charges me with "downright falsehood,"—yea, worse than this, with wifful falsehood. But I see no occasion for so much heat, nor am I conscious of having merited such outrageous abuse. For, in the first place, Dr. Hartley does not decide precisely when the fever occurred; he says it was "about twenty years before Swedenworg died," consequently it may have been more or less, without invalidating the testimony of Dr. Hartley. Then I have not undertaken to decide positively when the fever was. I say, "the probability is that this sickness occurred near the close of the year 1744, or early in the following year." I pretend only to state the probability. My reasons for regarding this as the probability with the following year." I pretend only to state the probability. My reasons for regarding this as the probability of a fever and delirium, during this part of his life.—3. All the witnesses who have anything to say says it occurred when Swedenborg was about fifty-five years old, "which would bring it to the year 1744, the cry y

Prospects of Peace The New-Orleans Commercial Times of the 7th

ed with Christian candor and charity. I should be the last man to complain.

Of the quotation from Mr. Wilkinson, with which Mr. B. closes his remarks, I have only to say, that I think it a striking illustration of that odium theologicum of which the writer speaks; that which "burns with a white brilliancy, beside which lesser hatreds are obscure;" that which "causes a moral strabismus so monstrous, that the eye of the hater is twisted quite back from simplicity, truth and nature."

Mr. Editor, unwilling to sak for a large space in your paper, I have made my reply to Mr. B. as conclustas possible. Indulgs me a moment farther and I have done. During tunors than thirty years of public life I have read, and been personally in, not a little of religious controversy; but never before have I road or heard of such a class of controversialists as these men of the New Church, (always excepting Prof. Bash.) My Review has now been before the public some eight months or more, in which time no Swedenborgian has come forward with a reply to it, or snything approaching to a reply. Not one of my statements has been successfully impugned; if we except a single typographical error which was detected by Mr. Parsons. But repeated attempts have been made, and from several sources, to do three things: 1. To pervert my meaning, and make me say, if, possible, what I never did say. 2. To impeach my soriess. And 3. To defame and ruln my sworiess. And 3. To defame and ruln my swories. And 3. To defame and ruln my swories. And 3. To defame and ruln my swories. And 3. To defame and ruln my sworiess. And 3. To defame an has this important paragraph:

overtures.

These advices are similar to those received at the North, and to which several of the journals in that quarter have given publicity. The outgivings of the Northern press on on this subject were, however, little more than conjecture. Our opinions are based upon more reliable information.

Correspondence of The Sun.

MEXICO, March 17, 1847.

Nineteen days since, a Revolution broke out here, and it is not yet decided. It was commenced by the Church, or Liberal party, to put down Gomes Farias, the Vice President, because he was desirous of appropriating the Church Property for the expenses of the Government. He is the most conscientions, upright Government. He is the most conscientions, upright Giber in the Republic. The Revolution has been continued with great desperation; many are the innocent families in mourning and numberless the sighs of despair. Both parties have suspended for a day or two, with the expectation that Gen, Santa Anna will arrive and settle all difficulties.

This morning I am informed that a deed plot is on foot to put down Gen. Santa Anna; If it bursts out, there will be a bloody time of it—worse than the present, which is bad enough. No intelligent, sensible mind could hardly conceive the bilindness and bewildered state of these unfortunate human beings; and in a land blessed of all

conceive the blindness and bewildered state of these unfortunate human beings; and in a land blessed of all
others, in such great abundance, every thing desirable
for life and enjoyment—the very earth they tread upon
is filled to overflowing with the fine metals, minerals and
precious stones, and a climate more delictous than can
be described; yet this unfortunate people exist more
like wild beasts than human beings.
I have seen from my window more robberies, more
men, women and children shot, stabbed and mangled,
than has occurred in the United States for the last ten
years. They cannot but know that the American arm-

than has occurred in the United States for the last ten years. They cannot but know that the American armies, ever victorious, at the North, West, South and Esst, are upon the strong, sure march for the center—that the American Nay is in possession of their entire cosst and commerce, that their days are surely numbered—and yet they hold fast to their blindness. Since I wrote to you yesterday, it is rumored that there is to be one general Revolution to put down Gen. Santa Anna. In case It should prove true, none can foresee the end; except the certainty that the United States would be compelled to take the entire Republic. D. B. B.

THE HAVOC AT VERA CRUZ.-We are glad to

tell us he has had but little education—and it so he is admirably self-instructed.

May he long be spared to enjoy, in the midst of his family and adopted country, a large share of that friendship and true happiness he is extending and diffusing through our powerful State—and to meet with that kindness and brotherly affection which he wisely inculcates as the surest means of restoring to temperance and society our erring fellow-men. the Worcester Ægis that the remains of this gallant of-ficer were taken in charge by his friend Lieut. Benham of the Artillery, and that they will be transmitted home by the first reliable opportunity.

Beneral Notices.

FOWLERS & WELLS, 131 Nassau-st. N. Y. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

IF Letter Bags are open at the office of The New-York Tribune for all Foreign Ports, and all letters and

Bags are now open for the reception of letters and news-papers for the following places, viz: London, Liverpool Glasgow, Ireland, Havre, Marseilles, Amsterdam, Bremen, Hamburgh, Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, Buenos

18" Hats that fit the Hend,-Gentlemen of tender produce the most perfect and easiest fit to any shaped head,

drank. In those days the farmers were poor and the land was to a great extent under mortgage. It would naturally be expected that in such a town the Temperance cause would have a slow growth, but the fact was otherwise. Through the influence of the venerable minister and a few others the evils of intemperance were faithfully portrayed, and no town in the State was more prompt to embrace the principles of the Temperance Reform. The distilleries were speedily destroyed. The town since that period has steadily improved in intelligence, morals and wealth; the farmers are now thrifty and independent, and the whole appearance of the place has changed for the better under the benign influence of the doctrine of Total Abstinence. We are proud to know that among the hard-handed yeomanry of this peaceful and thriving town are not less than twenty-fire subscribers to the Weekly Tribune. Others may eater for the patronage of the grog-shop if they will, but we prefer to make our paper a welcome visiter at the firesides of the temperate and the virtuous. and saie of Real Estate, the payment of taxes, reclaiming lands sold for taxes, the purchase of lands at tax sales, the examination of titles, the entry of State or Government lands, the examination and platting of lands, leasing city and village property and collecting rents, collecting bonds, mortgages and other evidences of debt, the purchase and sale of Michigan State Habilities.

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Schools.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Wilmington, Delaware—Alfred au Font, Chan Du Font, and J. P. Garcache, Eaque, Commander I. Shubrick, and Col. S. Davis.
Philadelphia, Right Rev. Dr. Kenrick, Rev. F. X. Gartiand, Rev. E. J. Sourin, Rev. J. C. Carter, Rev. D. Devit, Rev. N. Cantwell, Rev. P. F. Shertdan.
Foutaville—Rev. H. Finzaimmons.
Chester County—James Wilcox, Esq.
Darby—Chas, Keliy, Esq.
New-York—Right Rev. Dr. Hughes, Very Rev. Dr.
Power.

k—Rev. P. Moran. ore—Edward Jenkins and Jao Murphy, Esquare P. REILLY, President at5 Sc

Wilmington, March 17, 1847.

merits of this institution. ns 875 per Session of 22 weeks, for Board and Tui-rith the use of books for English studies. Summer Session will commence on Wednesday,

A momentary inspection will satisfy the incredulous of the suitableness of our apparatus. We therefore invite attention to our "Hats that fit the head."

ald WedeFr WARNOCKS, Hatters, 201 Broadway.

1346.—Sir: The undersigned continue to devote their strention to the business of this Agency, viz: The purchase and satie of Real Estate, the payment of taxes, reclaiming

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—The next session of twenty two weeks wil commence May 15. Charge for beard instruction, &c. \$500, in advance. Great care bestowed on the eath and happiness as well as studies of puptls. Reference may be made to T. McEirath, Esq. of the New-Yorl Tribume. Circulars with minute information and extender references, may be obtained of Rev. H. Chase 44 Market st. where the principal may be seen from May 11 to 15.

m17 imcod&lmSW.

D. H. CHASE.

with the yeast.

Bih. This yeast has received the premium at the late Fair of the American Institute.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by 122 of GASSNER & YOUNG. 132 Chatham-st.

WINDOW SHADES at Wholesale—French Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, &c.—J. C. WOODFORD.

255 Broadway, has last received a few cases of French Window Shades, of entirely new patterns and designs. Merchants buying to sell again will be allowed a liberal discount. The invoice consists of a large quantity of very low-priced Landscapes—also some very beautiful. Also Gilt Cornices, Gilt Bands, Tassels, Loops, &c. white and buff Linen Shades, Brasses, Cords, Trimmings, &c.

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